

For example, civilian employees of the new Department of Homeland Security are working to ensure the safety of our Nation. Air marshals and members of the Transportation Security Agency are making America's skies safer. Civilian employees of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation are investigating the events of September 11th and working to prevent further terrorist attacks. And Federal employees at the State Department are working with other countries in an international coalition against terrorism.

In addition, there are numerous Federal employees who participated in disaster response teams on September 11th and during the anthrax attacks. And every day, thousands of civilian Federal employees continue to go to work and carry out their responsibilities in this unpredictable time.

This Senate Concurrent Resolution expresses the sense of the Congress that parity between the adjustments in Federal civilian pay and military pay should be maintained. For Fiscal Year 2003, President Bush gave a 4.1 percent pay raise to members of the armed services, but only a 3.1 percent pay raise to our dedicated public servants. This discrepancy violates the traditional principle of pay parity, and does not recognize the crucial work of the civilian Federal workforce. Furthermore, this discrepancy ignores the express wish of Congress that the principle of pay parity be followed. Past budget resolutions and Treasury-Postal appropriations bills approved by the Senate and the House of Representatives have included language expressing the "sense of Congress that rates of compensation for civilian employees of the United States should be adjusted at the same time, and in the same proportion, as are rates of compensation for member of the uniformed services."

In this difficult time, the dedication and commitment of both the armed services and our civilian employees demonstrate the greatness of our Nation. The contribution of both should be recognized.

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

##### COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on January 9, 2003, at 9:30 am on the future of the airline industry in SR-253.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on January 9, 2003, at 2:30 pm on phase-out of single hull tankers in SR-253.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Bill Lucia of my HELP Committee staff be granted floor privileges.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### COMMENDING DR. DAN L. CRIPPEN

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 15.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 15) commending Dr. Dan L. Crippen for his service to Congress and the Nation.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, today, I would like to recognize the exemplary and faithful service that Dan L. Crippen has provided to his country and to the U.S. Congress. January 3, 2003, was Dr. Crippen's last day as the Director of the Congressional Budget Office.

In the four years that he has held that position, he has led CBO with dedication and integrity. As a respected and thoughtful steward of the agency, he has provided the Members of Congress with impartial analyses of a wide array of budgetary and economic issues and thereby provided a sound basis for Congressional decisions, and he has aided the American public's understanding of these issues through his clear and forthright statements.

Some of his particular accomplishments as Director include fostering the development of long-term modeling and a long-range perspective in the agency's analyses, bolstering research support, building a stronger and more diverse workforce, securing access to previously unavailable data, and modernizing many support processes and much of the work space.

Dan Crippen received a bachelor of arts degree from South Dakota in 1974, a master of arts from Ohio State in 1976, and a doctor of philosophy degree in public finance from Ohio State in 1981. He then set out on a remarkable career that has included positions of great responsibility in both the public and private sectors. From 1981 to 1985, he served in the United States Senate as Chief Counsel and Economic Policy Adviser to the Senate majority leader, working on major tax and budget bills as well as other legislation. From 1985 to 1987, he was Executive Director of Merrill Lynch International Advisory Council.

He then returned to public service, this time at the White House, as Dep-

uty Assistant to the President from 1987 to 1988 and Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs from 1988 to 1989, in which capacity he served as the President's adviser on domestic policy issues, including the preparation and presentation of the federal budget.

In 1989, he became Senior Vice President of the consulting firm Duberstein Group, and in 1996, he became Principal in the consulting firm Washington Counsel.

From there, he was tapped again for Congressional service and became the fifth director of the Congressional Budget Office, where he advanced its already strong reputation for objective and insightful analysis. For that reason and many others, he has earned the respect, admiration, and affection of his colleagues at CBO and, once again, the gratitude of the U.S. Congress.

So on the occasion of Dan Crippen's departure from CBO, I want to salute his accomplishments and contributions thus far in his career and to say that I look forward to his continued success as he takes on new responsibilities in the next phase of his career.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements related to this matter be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. REID. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. REID addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the majority whip yield the floor?

Mr. McCONNELL. I yield the floor.

Mr. REID. I withdraw my objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 15) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S. RES. 15

Whereas Dr. Dan L. Crippen has served as the fifth Director of the Congressional Budget Office since February 3, 1999 and now has ended his service on January 3, 2003;

Whereas during his tenure as Director, he has continued to encourage the highest standards of analytical excellence within the staff of the Congressional Budget Office while maintaining the independent and non-partisan character of the organization;

Whereas he has provided expert testimony to all committees of the United States Senate;

Whereas during his tenure as Director, he has expanded and improved the accessibility of the Congressional Budget Office's work products to the Congress and the public;

Whereas he had led the agency's development of an independent long-term economic modeling capability that examines demographic changes and their critical impact on economic and budget estimates;

Whereas he has performed his duties as Director at a time of extreme personal loss with courage, dignity, and intelligence; and

Whereas he has earned the respect and esteem of the United States Senate: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate of the United States commends Dr. Dan L. Crippen for his

dedicated, faithful, and outstanding service to his country and to the Senate.

#### HONORING THE HILLTOPPERS OF WESTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 16 submitted earlier by Senator BUNNING and myself.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 16) honoring the Hilltoppers of Western Kentucky University from Bowling Green, Kentucky, for winning the 2002 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I-AA Football Championship.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, I rise today to honor and congratulate the players and coaches of the Western Kentucky University Hilltopper football team on winning the 2002 NCAA Division I-AA National Championship.

When people take a look back at Western's championship season, they will certainly wonder how in the world a team which lost three of its first five games wound up winning the national title? The answer lies in the hearts and minds of every single member of Western Kentucky's team, from the coaches to freshmen walk-ons. Not only did this team refuse to give up, they made it their mission to work harder on and off the field to achieve their dreams and goals. Head Coach Jack Harbaugh deserves special recognition for his ability to right Western's ship before it veered too far off course.

Having to go on a six game win streak simply to reach the post-season, Western entered the Division I-AA playoffs as a longshot. To even reach the championship game, Western had to beat the number two and three rated teams in the nation. Once in the title game, Western was simply too strong to be stopped. They beat the number one rated McNeese State Cowboys by a score of 34-14, exacting revenge on the team which had beat them early in the season. Quarterback Jason Michael threw for a career-high 185 yards and running back Jon Frazier added 159 yards on the ground in the national title match. This was Western Kentucky University's first NCAA football championship.

Mr. President, I ask that my fellow colleagues join me in congratulating the Hilltopper football players, Head Coach Jack Harbaugh, Athletic Director Dr. Wood Selig and Dr. Gary Ransdell on winning the 2002 Division I-AA National Championship. This win reflects very highly on Western Kentucky University and the entire Commonwealth of Kentucky. Who said Kentucky wasn't a football State?

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I would like to thank my colleague, Mr.

Bunning, for introducing this resolution congratulating the Western Kentucky University Hilltoppers on capturing the National Collegiate Athletics Association's NCAA Division I-AA championship, and I would urge the Senate to adopt it.

Mr. President, the story of Western Kentucky University's 2002 football season is one of perseverance and determination in the face of long odds. After a disappointing start, in which Western Kentucky dropped three of its first five games, Coach Jack Harbaugh rallied the Hilltoppers to victories in their last six regular season games. This late-season charge helped Western Kentucky secure one of the final spots in the Division I-AA playoffs. Once in the NCAA tournament, Western was faced with a daunting path to the championship which required them to defeat each of the top three ranked teams on consecutive weekends. However, Western Kentucky rose to the challenge and even exacted a measure of revenge by defeating Western Illinois and McNeese State, two of the teams that had previously defeated the Hilltoppers during the regular season. With its 34 to 14 victory over McNeese State on December 20, 2002, Western Kentucky University captured the first NCAA football championship in the program's proud eighty-nine year history.

I want to congratulate the Hilltopper football team, head Coach Jack Harbaugh, Athletic Director Dr. Wood Selig, and President Gary Ransdell on capturing the 2002 Division I-AA national championship and thank them for the outstanding manner in which they represented Western Kentucky University and the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements related thereto be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 16) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S. RES. 16

Whereas on December 20, 2002, the Western Kentucky University Hilltoppers from Bowling Green, Kentucky, won the 2002 NCAA Division I-AA Collegiate Football Championship;

Whereas this championship is Western Kentucky University's first NCAA Football Championship since its football program began in 1913;

Whereas the Hilltoppers had an impressive and overall record of 12 wins and 3 losses, including 10 consecutive wins and winning the championship game;

Whereas the Hilltoppers showed tremendous dedication to each other, appreciation to their fans, sportsmanship to their opponents, and respect for the game of football throughout their 2002 season;

Whereas Western Kentucky University was represented with integrity and principled

leadership under the direction of its head coach Jack Harbaugh, athletic director Dr. Wood Selig, and president Dr. Gary A. Ransdell; and

Whereas on December 20, 2002, the 15th ranked Western Kentucky University Hilltoppers faced the number 1 ranked McNeese State University Cowboys for the 2002 NCAA Division I-AA Football Championship in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and came away victorious by a score of 34 to 14: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate honors the Western Kentucky University football team from Bowling Green, Kentucky, for winning the 2002 NCAA Division I-AA Football Championship.

#### EXTENDING THE NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 11, which is being held at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 11) to extend the national flood insurance program.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time, passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 11) was read a third time and passed.

#### MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—H.J. RES. 2

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I understand that H.J. Res. 2 is at the desk. I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the joint resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 2) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask for its second reading and object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The bill will be read for the second time on the next legislative day.

#### MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—H.R. 16

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I understand that H.R. 16 is at the desk. I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 16) to authorize salary adjustments for Justices and judges of the United States for fiscal year 2003.